LAND AND LABOR.

THEIR RELATIONS-EMANCIPATION OF LABOR DEMANDS A RE-FORMED LAND POLICY-RAILROAD AND CANAL SUBSIDIES -THE PERIOD OF DISTRIBUTION TO FOLLOW THAT OF DEVELOPMENT-THE MEASURES AND POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

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Relations of Land to Labor.

On the subjects of land and labor, the Hon. George W. Julian, who, during his long and useful career in the United States House of Representatives has made these questions a speciality, and who has all the time held with reference to them advanced opinions, in a recent magazine article says:

"Among the problems of American politics yet to be solved, the right disposition of our public domain may fairly be regarded as first in importance. It stands inti-mately related to the questions of labor, of finance, and of trade. In one form or another it touches all the springs of our well being as a people. It reaches down to the very foundations of democratic equality, and in its great social and economic bearings takes hold on coming generations.

The National Government, by its declaration that there should be no more servile labor under its flag, established a new era for the industrial millions, and gave dignity

and hope and opportunity to the laboring man. Until 1860 the country, for a quarter of a century, had been governed and con-

trolled by the Democratic party, and that party had been dictated, in its measures and policy, by the slaveholding oligarchy of the Southern section of the Union. Under such control labor was debased, deprived of its just power and influence in public affairs, and forced to toil for a governing and despotic class.

Where so much debasement and so much oppression existed, and where national laws and policy were dictated by the oppressors, it was simply impossible that labor anywhere, under the same Government, should rise to its proper level, or hold the preponderating influence to which it was and is justly entitled Upon losing control the Democracy did not await the development of reforms, but instantly, with the loss of their power to oppress, they organized and precipitated a

The progress of this contest developed the fact that, this revolution had been long premeditated, that it was supported ardently by the entire Democracy South, and had the hearty sympathy of the Democratic leaders in every section of the country. That in the Republican party it found not one advocate or supporter in all the Nation, but united and stern and successful opposition. These facts are too patent to require the support of examples. Almost every vote in Congress, during and since the rebellion, will attest the position of the Democracy as above stated. Nor are other instances lacking to prove the recent hostility of the Democratic leaders to the elevation of

revolution in hostility to free, and in the interest of servile labor.

Under the plan of reconstruction of the late insurgent States by Andrew Johnson. everywhere praised and sanctioned by the Democracy, the political power was to be placed wholly in, not only rebel hands, but in the hands of the rebels who hold the land monopoly of the South. This purpose of the Democracy was seen in the plans they proposed for the reorganization of labor in those States, in each of which an apprenticeship or kindred contract system was to be established, which, in name only. was better than slavery. In form it was not less oppressive; in practice it would have been more unbearable and equally degrading. Under such a system labor could not have been respected, could not have risen above serfdom, could not have acquired homes or education, or exercised any adequate force in the making or execution of

It is not necessary to recite in detail any of the numerous plans to oppress and degrade labor, which the Johnson Democratic policy developed, they are familiar to the country, and were so revolting to the public sense of justice, that the whole scheme was repudiated by popular direction in 1866—and reconstruction, based upon citizen-ship and the elevation of labor, substituted.

Now while we bear in mind that this proposed practical return to slavery was cor-dially sanctioned by the Democracy of the whole country, and that they even now, threaten to return to it, by the repeal of the Republican measures of reconstruction, let us pause for one moment and contrast this with

What the Republican Party has Done for Labor.

1st. Among the first acts of the Republican Congress, after some necessary measures to resist the Democratic Rebellion, was the adoption of the Homestead law under which, the whole mass of the public domain is opened to the possession and ownership of the laboring man, upon the condition of settlement and cultivation, at the nominal price of \$10 for a 160 acres.

2d. Provision was made by which this vast property is largely enhanced in value and rendered accessible to men of limited means, over the lines of the Trans conti nental Railroad .- the construction of which, had been delayed under Democratic rule, by the fear that free labor would possess this rich inheritance, to the exclusion of

3d. The whole system of servile labor was abolished by the Republican party, in the battle field. 4th. Again, the whole mass of unrequited labor was lifted to the dignity of the

country's defenders, thereby giving it enlarged opportunities, enabling it to command the attention and the sympathies of the nation, and rendering its future subjection to bondage absolutely impossible. 5th. This whole class was endowed with citizenship and all its rights and advantages-against all of which acts, the Democrats, in Congress and in the States, recorded a united negative-yet it is easy to see, that each successive step added im

measurably to the dignity and power of labor. 6th. The whole remaining public lands of the South, were reserved from sale, and

that section, come to the ownership of more than 45,000,000 acres, sufficient for half a million of homes of 80 acres each, and by which, also, the further progress of land monopoly in that section is forever stopped. 7th. It has given guaranty by a solemn and unanimous declaration of the House of

dividual occupation and ownership, and opposed to sales or grants under conditions, which will admit the further growth of personal or corporate monopoly. 8th. And finally it has given practical evidence of its fidelity to the principles o

land distribution to actual occupants, through its organized land committees, and in the defeat of numerous land grant bills, at the recent session of Congress.

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States to less than 30,000,000 of acres.

The final adjustment will be less than the estimates by some millions of acres, being reduced by sales, homesteads, and pre emptions, which will take hold of the lands

between the dates of the acts respectively, and the actual marking of the lines of the roads upon the ground, after which the rights of the grantees are to be respected. The Policy of these Concessions.

The policy of granting alternate portions of the public domain, for the improvement or construction of channels of intercommunication, was inaugurated as early as 1827, when more than one million of acres of land were granted to the State of Indiana to aid in the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal. It was contended in favor of the bill that it would render the interior of the State accessible, and enhance the value and stimulate the sale of the remaining portions—an argument familiar to all and conceded by all.

The vote on the bill was :

In the Senate—Yeas, 28; nays, 14.
In the House of Representatives—Yeas, 90; nays, 67.
No political classification of the vote is given, and a careful examination indicates that it was not regarded as a political issue.

This grant was infinitely more valuable, in proportion to the expenditure required of the grantee, than any since made. The vote on the passage of the bill was:

In the Senate: Yeas—Democrats, 18; Whigs, 8; total, 26. Nays—Democrats,

7; Whigs 7; total, 14. Not voting—Democrats, 10; Whigs, 10; total, 20.

Among the Democrats voting for the bill were:

Thos. H. Benton, Jesse D. Bright, Jefferson Davis, Stephen A. Douglass, and Henry S. Foote.

In the House of Representatives : Yeas-Democrats, 41 : Whigs, 60. Nays-Demo crats, 43; Whigs, 32.

The fate of this bill does not appear to have been decided upon any political grounds but there is a clear indication that sectional feeling entered into the contest, the lightened judgment of the people.

larger portion of Southern men voting against the bill and a majority of the North-

The beneficial effect which this important measure had upon the State of Illinois gave a great impulse to popular feeling in favor of the policy it indicated; and, including that grant, the concessions under Democratic auspices—that party holding the control of Congress and the Executive Departments—had, on the 4th of March, 1861, swollen to the amount before stated-83,677,212.65 acres-nearly all of which was in the older and better settled land States.

The Republican party, continuing the policy in response to the popular judgment, has, since 1860, allowed to be appropriated for like purposes 28,932,553.17 millions of acres to States. But, in neither period, that from 1850 to 1860, or from 1860 to 1870, were these measures advocated or opposed upon political grounds. An examination of the record will show that the majority of both parties, in most instances, supported the policy and voted for the measures.

Grants to Corporations.

We now come to the consideration of the large appropriations of land to aid in the construction of the three great trans-Continental railways. These lines, passing mainly through sparsely peopled territory, without the limits of any State, must neces. Akenside, the poet, was the son of a butcher. Pope was the son of a butcher. Pope was the son of a butcher. sarily be constructed under national authority, and to that end corporations have been created and land concessions made as hereinbefore stated:

To the Union and Central Pacific railroads, estimated ... To the Northern Pacific reilroad and Branch, estimated To the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, estimated Total estimated acres...

Union and Central Pacific Railroad. The vote on the passage of the bill for this road was:

In the Senate: Yeas-Republicans, 27; Democrats, 8. Nays-Republicans, 3; Among the yeas are O. H. Browning, Edgar Cowan, James Dixon, and James R. Doolittle, who have since joined the Democratic party. In the House of Representatives: Yeas-Republicans, 66; Democrats, 13. Nays-Republicans, 27; Democrats, 22.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

In the Senate: The bill passed without a division, there being no vote against it; at least no one who desired to be so recorded. In the House of Representatives: Yeas-Republicans, 52; Democrats, 22. Nays-Republicans, 29; Democrats, 31.

It will hardly be contended by any candid mind, that there is a party contest indicated in the foregoing votes on the Pacific Railroad bill, yet, these were the bills which appropriated the land for those roads and which have led to the construction of one, and will end in the completion of the others.

The plain facts are, that all saw the necessity and advantage of these great national thoroughfares and united, without distinction of party, in measures to secure their construction. No bills, so important as these, can ever pass either House without incurring more or the unequaled fabulist, was the son of an overseer of woods and forests in less of opposition. The Democratic party had tried for fifteen years to inaugurate France. Milton, the poet, was the son of a scrivener. Parkes, the eminent

of the continent, but had utterly failed, because of its inability to overcome sectional epublican enterprize. The opportunity was promptly improved, and the country was bred a barber. Raphael, the eminent Italian painter, was the son of has the result in one completed road across the continent and two others in progress, a peasant. Richardson, a well-known writer, was the son of a joiner, and certain of completion at no distant day.

At the last session of the 41st Congress, application was made by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for authority to mortgage its property and franchises, as security for a loan to aid in the construction of its road. To this measure, there was considerable opposition, instigated to some extent, no doubt, by rival interests, and to some extent, by a desire on the part of a few Democratic leaders, to reap political capital by

a pretended friendship for the settlers, which they had hitherto failed to manifest. The policy of constructing these continental lines was, however, adhered to by a maority in both Houses, and the necessary legal provision has been made. Having thus secured the opening of the interior of the continent, and done impartial justice to the sections of country immediately interested, it seemed clear to the thoughtful members of the House of Representatives, that the time had arrived whensome radical change or material modification of the land policy should be inaugurated. It was the judgment of a very large portion of the House that, when the great thoroughfares already provided for should be completed, the country would be sufficiently opened to settlement, and that the construction of local connecting lines might well be left to local. State and individual or corporate enterprize, unaided by government subsidy. And at least, that in any future grants the pre-emption principle should be rigidly applied, holding the granted lands, equally with those of the government, open to the settler, at the mini num price put upon the government lands, and re-

panies to dispose of their lands within some limited period. With such wholesome restrictions, it was thought, that some few grants forming con necting links between prominent business points and populous sections of the interi

stricting sales by the companies to actual occupants: and also requiring the com-

or, might be made with advantage to the public. The policy thus indicated, but for the extraordinary rapacity of the Railroad in terests, would no doubt have been, to some extent introduced. But the vast number of schemes brought forward, alarmed the more prudent minds in the House, and the any day to go out to dinner. You know, or at least you might know, if consequence has been the defeat of all of them, save those mentioned above, as pass- you would think, that every battle you hear of has made many widows and ed in 1868-9-70 and further, the unanimous adoption of the following resolution, in orphans. We have none of us heart enough truly to mourn with these; favor of terminating at once the Land Grant policy:

RESOLUTION.

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this House, the policy of granting subsidies in public lands to railroad and other corporations ought to be discontinued; and that plain obedience in you to your conscience. Let every lady in the happy intelligent boys I had ever seen. I was fond of flower, sprinkled with purest hue, is not so beauevery consideration of public policy and equal justice to the whole people requires that the public lands of the United States should be held for the exclusive purpose of securing Homesteads to actual settlers under the Homestead and pre-emption laws, cuse for an invasion into prettiness. I tell you again no war would last a an irritable and violent temper, and was in the her fault. A blush is the sign which nature subject to reasonable appropriations of such lands for educational purposes.

This resolution was presented by Mr. H. Iman, a Democrat, but it was unanimously adopted by a House of Representatives which is three fourths Republican, and it indicates clearly the views of the Republican party, as contrasted with any further appropriated to the exclusive use of actual settlers, by which, the landless laborers of extension of the land grant policy, except in the exceptional cases and with the conditions above mentioned

It is clearly indicated by the adoption of the foregoing resolution, and the signal lefeat of the vast number of land grant propositions by the Forty-first Congress at its recent session, that a new policy is to prevail, and that the period of development, Representatives, that the future land policy of the party shall be in the interest of in- by means of approach through governmental aid, is substantially closed. The great body of the lands in each section having been rendered accessible to the

settlers, the next great economic step must be that which will most certainly multiply the number proprietors, prevent monopoly, and preserve for the occupation of the people the remainder of this vast public estate.

the land grant policy, the unrestricted sales, and the optional homestead measures

What the Land Grant Policy has Accomplished.

When this policy was adopted, the whole vast territories of the United States, from the head of Lake Erie to the Pacific Ocean, were little else than an untraveled wil derness, beyond the reach of the poor man, and practically unknown and undesirable

Twenty years of this policy has created States and Territories throughout this vast region, transferred to the then desert places prosperity, refinement, cultivation, and supremacy. It has added thousands of millions of wealth to the possessions of labor for the few hundreds it has received through the national beneficence. It has taken valueless and unoccupied places and converted them, and all surrounding them, into busy prosperous homes of industry and intelligence. For each dollar it has gained, the people and the country have gained thousands. It is more than possible that but for the development thus caused slavery would have triumphed over liberty in the recent contest between the opposing systems of labor. It has opened up a pathway for the advance of labor to the possession of the continent, with all its wealth of soil climate, and mines; and has planted the channels of international and domestic commerce in the midst of the future homes of our people. It is giving to agricultural and mechanical industries opportunities and adequate rewards in localities where before such opportunities and rewards were impossible. Finally, it has accomplished the grand purpose of its adoption, and rendered possible and desirable a new policy.

Unrestricted Sales and Optional Homesteads.

The policy of unrestricted sales of the public lands has been coincident with the

system. Its operation has been availed of: First. By the cultivators-actual settlers-almost uniformly throughout the North and West, in small quantities, 40, 80, 160, 320, and 640 acres in the great majority of cases, the purchases not averaging more than 160 acres each. In the South the spirit of monopoly has prevailed, the farms are large, the proprietors few, the laboring masses landless. This was due to the system of degraded labor in the South, and many years must elepse before proprietorship in that section can be multiplied to a proper extent. Until then the development of the country will be slow and difficult, and too wide a difference will continue between the proprietor and the laborer. It is demonstrated that the Northern system, of small holdings and numerous proprietors, is best for the State and best for the people.

It is known and admitted that as proprietors are multiplied, and the area of estates correspondingly diminished, the community is most prosperous, patriotic, and intelli- than on this occasion. gent; and there is little danger that this system will be carried too far while there is still unoccupied space. But free sales have induced another class of purchasers-non-resident proprietors

-capitalists who purchase for investment-for speculation.

When the country was without the means of cheap and rapid transit, little embarrassment was felt from this class. It was even contended that they were beneficial in | deeds, left home and friends, and often were never heard of more. But making known and aiding in the development of the country, by stimulating enterprise. This may have been true then; it is not true now. Experience proves that with the improved means of travel, and the greater prospects of rapid advance of values, these capitalits, or more properly speculators, will keep just in advance of the settlements, continually driving the cultivator into the wilderness, beyond roads,

schools, mills, mechanic shops, and other reeded facilities, doing nothing for improvement; on the contrary, absolutely impeding progress. From all of which it is seen that free sales have produced but one of three classes of purchasers that is now desirable-he who buys on an average not more than 160 acres, and resides upon and cultivates the same. It is only through the homestead and pre-emption that the nation and people are reaping unmixed good. Under these we secure the only desirable purchaser, and with these only we exclude the undesira-

Land Scrips.

Here we have a most fruitful source of land monopoly. Such paper invariably diminishes in value, thereby reducing the price of lands to the speculator, who purchases in large quantities, while it offers less of advantage to the settler than the homestead law. All such issues are unmixed evil, and cannot be tolerated without detriment to the public interest. They are immeasurably worse than grants for local improvements, because they bring no adequate compensation to any

Land Distribution.

We have now considered briefly the various modes which have to this time prevailed brought no tidings of him who had sailed away and never was heard of in the disposition of the public lands, and their effect upon this country and people, and their relations to labor. It remains to inquire, whether, in the increase of population, the advance of improvements, and the diminishing areas of the public domain, was still in the land of the living. After many vicissitudes Theophile the distinguished Assprian explorer, and Presireasons exist for a change of measures, the adoption of a new policy, and the abandonment of one or all of the various systems which have thus far operated, and which have brought us to the present time and to our present condition as a people.

In the rapidly diminishing ratio between population and arable territory, in the effect which has been produced upon the industry, intelligence, and power of the people by land monopoly in the South, as compared with land distribution in the North, we have warning, that the period has approached when prudence and a due regard to the future demand a modification, if not a radical change of policy-demand, at least, that monopoly shall be prevented and that distribution shall be en couraged. The lines of communication already provided for, the wealth of the soil and mines

of the interior, and the inherent enterprise of our people, give ample assurance that the remaining portion of the public domain will be absorbed by actual occupation, as rapidly as will comport with the best interests and ultimate destiny of our people. It is not, therefore, to be doubted but the policy of appropriating the public domain for roads and canals is, in the main, to cease, and to be supplanted by the policy of party expressed surprise at the wonderful likeness. He came away confireservation for actual settlement under the provisions of the Homestead and Preemption Laws. There are, however, some sections which will claim, with great show of justice.

appropriations to place them upon an equal footing with such as have already been provided for. These will be exceptional cases, and their demands may, after due consideration, be acceded to. For instance, the proposed line of road on the 32d parallel of latitude by which the Southern States shall enjoy a direct route to the Pacific, and the great and rich Territories of New Mexico and Arizona find outlets to the oceans for their vast mineral wealth.

It may be also, that the progress of settlement will develop the necessity for one or more national North and South routes between the Mississippi and Pacific. The next important grant of land, for internal improvements, was made in 1850 to the State of Illinois, to aid in the construction of the Central railroad in that State.

But, in any future concession, even to the most important and deserving localities, the policy of restricting sales to actual settlers, in limited quantities, will unquestionably be enforced, thereby, putting an end to the further progress of corporate monopoly of the public domain. That such provision will be incorporated in the few land grants likely to find favor with the public hereafter, is clearly incicated by the declaration of the House of Representatives in the resolution hereinbefore quoted,

in the resolute attitude of the Committee on public lands of the House, and in the signal defeat of the vast number of schemes, pending before Congress at its last With this brief review of its record, measures and policy in relation to the public domain and the rights, interests and claims of labor as connected therewith, the Republican party may well challenge its opponents, to an appeal to the matured and en-

Self-Made Men. Columbus, the discoverer of America, in 1492, was a weaver. Franklin, the illustrious philosopher, was a journeyman printer. The eloquent Massilon, as well as the brilliant Fletcher, arose amidst the humblest vocations. Niebuhr, the celebrated traveler, was a peasant. Sixtus V. was the son of a gardener, and in his youth was employed in keeping swine. The great Rollin, the historian, was the son of a cutler, and Burns, the Scottish poet, was a ploughman. Æsop, the author of the fables which have so often delighted us in days gone by, was a slave. Homer was a beggar. Daniel De'ce, the author of Robinson Crusce, was apprenticed give it.] to a shoemaker, and afterwards was a cabin boy. Demosthenes was the son of a cutler. Hogarth, the painter, was an apprentice to an engraver exclaimed John Doring to his son William, a be the case, he will be a benefactor to theoloof arms on silver plate. Virgil, the great Roman poet, was the son of a baker. Mallet, a good writer, rose from extreme poverty. Gay, the poet, was an apprentice to a silk weaver. Ben Johnson was a bricklayer. Par- side of the head, "and that," repeat- fact that the sculptured archives of Babylonia, son, the renowned professor, was the son of a parish clerk. Bishop Pri- ing the blows as he spoke, the last of which necessarily the chief memorial of tradition and deaux was at one time employed to sweep Exeter College in England. knocked the boy over the plow that was stand, belief among the Chaldeans, should be reflectmerchant. Cervantes, a well-known Spanish writer, was a common house," continued the father, "and see if you from Chaldea; still, the prospect of comparing soldier. Gifford and Bloomfield, both excellent poets, were shoemakers. can't keep out of mischief for a while, and the originals with the derived reports, and contains a contains a contain a contains a contai 35,000,000 00 Howard, the philanthropist, was apprenticed to a grocer. Halley, the stop that erving, or I'll give you something to finding the authentic sources from which Elo-58,000,000 00 well known astronomer, was the son of a soap boiler. The parents of cry for!" The boy started for the house, strug-42,000,000 00 Sir Richard Arkwright, were very poor, and he was a barber for a num- gling to suppress his sebs as he went. ber of years. Belzonia, the celebrated Egypt traveler, was the son of a "It is astonishing," said Doring, addressing among Biblical scholars, and cannot fail to 135,000,000 00 barber. Barry, an eminent painter, was originally a mason. Blackstone, a neighbor named Hanford, who was near, and arouse very general curiosity. The cause of the celebrated lawyer, was the son of a linen draper. Blacklock, a Scotish of course had seen and heard all that had passed, religion has always been advanced by discovpoet, blind from his infancy, was in a distressful state of poverty Buchanan, the Scotish historian, was a private soldier. The witty Butler oats, now, that I have got to pick up for that made against them by well meaning but rather was the son of a farmer.

Canova, the celebrated sculptor, was the son of a stonecutter. The Empress Catharine of Russia was born a peasant, and lived in the state | overturned. of a servant for many years. The intropid navigator, Captain Cook, began his career in the merchant service as cabin boy. Curran, the orator of the Green Isle, was the son of poor parents, and had to contend with many hardships. The celebrated Humphrey Davy was the son of a carver, and was apprenticed to an apothecary. Dodsley, the author of several works, was at one time a stocking weaver, and afterwards a footman. Drake, the great navigator, was the son of a shepherd. Hunter, the Why, what do you mean, neighbor Hanford? anatomist was apprenticed to a carpenter. Flaconer, the poet, was the son of a barber. The ingenious Ferguson was the son of a shepherd. Lord Hardwicks was the son of a peasant, and he became Lord Justice of England purely from his abilities. Haydn, the celebrated music com- fell over it," doggedly replied Doring. "Do The character of all such investigations has poser, was the son of a poor cartwright. Herschell, the astronomer, was you go against parental authority? Have I ever been in the highest sense scriptural and the son of a musician. The great Dr. Johnson was the son of a bookseller. Sir Thomas Lawrence was the son of an innkeeper. La Fountain, this great work of connecting the oceans, and opening up to the settler the interior chemist, was the son of a small grocer. Pizarre was never taught to read a right to revenge himself upon his child?" when young, but employed to keep hogs. Pollock, the poet, was the son opposition. When the opposing section went into rebellion, it opened the door for of a carpenter, and worked some time at that business. Allan Ramsay revenge?" and he worked as a printer. Shakespeare, the great dramatic writer, punished?" commenced his career poor, and as a menial. Stone, the celebrated mathematicians worked as a gardener, and taught himself to read. Kirk course," quickly replied Doring. White, a young poet, who died at the age of twenty, was the son of a

Women and War.

Mr. Ruskin, at the close of a recent lecture on war, addressed to the Royal Military College, Woolwich, made the following remarks to the son, a few moments ago, did him any good, or place within recorded history. Neither the ladies present; "You may wonder, perhaps, that I have spoken this has increased his respect and affection? The heat nor the sand have been able to obliterate night in praise of war. Yet truly, if it might be, I for one would fain boy, I venture to say, is utterly unconscious of the Euphrates, and it is difficult to imagine that join the cadence of hammer-strokes that should beat swords into ploughshares; and that this cannot be is not the fault of us men. It is your fault-wholly yours. Only by your command, or by your permission, can any contest take place among us. And the real, final reason for all the poverty, misery, and rage of battle throughout Europe is simply that you vomen, however good and religious, however, self-sacrificing for those whom you love, are too selfish and too thoughtless to take pains for any Charles?" creature out of your immediate circles. You fancy that you are sorry for the pain of others.

"Now, I just tell you this, that if the usual course of war, instead of aprooting peasants' houses and ravaging peasants' fields, merely broke lame? China upon your own drawing room tables, no war in civilized countries would last a week. I tell you more, that, at whatever moment you choose to put a period to war, you could do it with less trouble than you take hurt when a boy. but, at least, we might put on the outer symbols of mourning with them. Let but every Christian lady who has conscience toward God yow that she | was about to speakwill mourn, at least inwardly, for His killed creatures. Your prayer is useless, and your church-going mere mockery of God, if you have not son William he was one of the most active and unconnected with moral purity. A full-blown classes of civilized Europe simply vow that, while any cruel war proceeds, him, and especially of his physical beauty and tiful as this child, blushing beneath her parent's she will wear black-a mute's black-with no jewel, no ornament, no ex. prowess. But unfortunately I was cursed with displeasure, and shedding tears of sorrow for

Men and Mud.

A lady correspondent of the Rural New Yorker offers the following affection. vigorous protest :

There is really nothing more vexing than to clean the porches and floors, and as soon as dried, have a man or a small army of men or boys him almost exactly as you treated your son a come stalking in with muddy boots and upset all the labors for cleanliness. You men need not wonder that women scold, and follow you around he fell up a pile of stones at his side so badly with a house-cloth or mop. If you never expect to do another act in your that the result was he was crippled for life, life, clean your boots well before entering a clean apartment. Don't ex- said Mr. Hanford in tones of deepest sorpect to be greeted with smiles if you bring in mud. It is expecting all row and remorse, and covered his face with his together too much. It is not a ministration of love that women delight hands. But, before considering a new policy, let us see how far we have advanced-what in, to be eternally cleaning after some careless, heedless fellow.

"Another thing: Tidy housewives rejoice in well kept stoves, bright, clean-looking stoves. Ah! but what work a 'beast' of a man will make | ing : with one in ten minutes; mounting his boots on the hearth to thaw off the half frozen mud, he makes it look like a mud-pond. Some men have the habit of pawing the ashes out on the hearth, opening the wrong doors, putting in some buge 'chunk' that is altogether too large, which sim- feet, and was about to strike him again, when mers and smokes everybody to distraction before it settles down into the stove's comprehension

" And then the men who spit on the stove, at the stove, in it, and convert the wood-box into a spittoon! Indeed, it is sufficient cause for di clinging to my arm for support. vorce. When I get to be Judge in Chief of the Divorce Courts, I shall inquire particularly into the spitting babits of the men, and if they look | withstanding my brutality, 1 nearly idolized well to their boots. If their record in these matters is not clear, there my boy. will be no hope for them.'

A Bit of Feehter's Acting. Miss Kate Field, in the last Atlantic Monthly, states the following ad-

enture of the celebrated actor Fechter, at Florence: Returning one night from the theatre, he was assaulted by a thief, who, attracted by a large stage jewel, thought it easy work to rob so slight a many months he came forth a pale, saddened youth. Fechter's hot blood and practised muscle soon undeceived the little fellow, hobbling on a crutch. robber, who, upon finding himself at a disadvantage, drew a dirk. What was to be done? Fechter spoke not one word of Italian; the robber not like a child, and the tears also rolled down tender-hearted men! How after them, one one word of French. There was a language common to both, however, Doring's cheeks. When he resumed, Mr. Han- awakes, with aching eyes and head, to rememthat of pantomime—and they acted out the following dialogue: "O, strike, ford said: if you like," gesticulated Fechter, "I'm entirely unarmed, and you have t all your own way; but as you want nothing of me but my diamond, it is hardly worth while killing me when you can have it on easier terms."

'How so?' asked the robber. "Why, I'll make an exchange. Give me that cameo in your shirt-bosom, and I'll give you my diamond." 'You're a queer sort of a fellow," replied the robber. "I rather like have undergone on account of my brutal you. It's a bargain." Whereupon the exchange took place. Actor and rashness to my boy. But, fortunately, it grass on the common, were white with frost, robber shook hands and separated—the former in possession of a very has been overruled to my own good, and to and the wind was very sharp. They were both beautiful cameo, the latter sole proprietor of a pinchbeck! What the that of my family also. The remedy, though poorly dressed, but the little girl had a sort of robber did do to himself upon discovering how completely the tables had terrible, was complete, and no other child of been turned remains a mystery. Certainly Fechter never acted better mine has ever been punished by me, except grown.

A Romantic Story.

This is a romantic story, whose plot might have been laid in the days affection. of the crusades of knight errantry and of chivalry, when young men, inspired by martial ardor and longing to distinguish themselves by martial matter-of-fact days. The scene is laid in France, where a family circle is | blighting so much happiness for him, and I broken up for the first time by the departure of one of the sons, who was have sometimes tried to think that his life is because people do not stretch their comforts a allured by dazzling stories that floated over the ocean, and left his home happier, on the whole, than it would have been little beyond themselves. and friends and sunny France to seek fortune and fame in this Western had I not been taught my duty through his

This was twenty years ago. The name of the adventurous youth was Charles Gueroit. After three years' absence, no message went across the to have you and your son William pass through slow discouragement. But perseverance under Atlantic to convey to a loving mother and aged father good news from the wanderer, for whose safety and success prayers were offered up in that cottage by the Rhine. The father and mother passed away without tidings from their roving son. Family and friends gave him up for lost. They did not know but what he slept beneath the waves. Years passed by, and his name was almost forgotten except by those who remembered him in the family, and to whom he was ever dear. All that could be definitely ascertained as to his whereabouts was that he landed in Bermuda, and not finding there the adventure which his nature craved, had taken ship for Mexico, where he expected to find food for sword and

Three years after he left home a younger brother named Theophile also followed the setting sun, and landed on the shores of America. He sought everywhere after his lost brother, but twenty years of a nomadic life again in the valley where he was born and reared. Theophile seems to of the discovery of the site of the Garden of have never given up hope, and to have always believed that his brother Eden, if we may credit Sir Henry Rawlinson, came to this city, where he now resides, and where he edits the French paper published here.

In Chicago the second scene is laid. One morning a few weeks ago Theophile, like the rest of the reading world, saw in this paper an account of the arrival in Chicago of Red Cloud and his cotemporary savages, who were on their way from Washington to their homes in the wilderness. The arrival of the famous warrior was of no special interest to him, and he would have passed the paragraph by but that the name of the interpreter accompanying the party was that of his bother Charles. The thought struck him that it might, indeed, be his brother.

He went to the Tremont House and asked to see him, but was disappointed in finding that Charles had gone before the Indians to the West. He then saw Red Cloud, and that gentlemanly and discriminating savage was struck with his resemblance to the interpreter, and several of the he should submit to the Society evidence that "Fellow-Citizens: When I was a young dent that he was on his brother's trail at last. The final scene will be laid somewhere out on the prairies in an Indian

camp, where the brothers will probably meet in a few days. To day Theo phile starts for the West, going to Red Cloud's dominions, where Charles is stationed .- St. Louis Democrat.

THE UPAS TREE. - A careful investigation has revealed the fact that the Upas-tree is perfectly harmless, and that the destructive power is due alone to fumes of sulphate and carbonic acid gas, coming from volcanic openings in the region. There is a famous "Valley of Poison" at the foot of the volcano Papandaging, in Java, where scientific travelers have found a great number of

dead animals of various kinds, as dogs, cats, tigers, rhinoceroses, squirrels, birds, and snakes. The soft parts of the animals, as the skin, the muscles, and hair and feathers, are preserved, while the bones crumble and disappear. No living thing is found in the vicinity save the Upastree, and it is not surprising that superstitious notious of its malarious power should have been wide spread. The true cause of death in this case is very obvious, as there are many crevices and openings in the side of the mountains, from which carbonic acid gas and sulphurous fumes are emitted in great quantities. It was by such emissions that the elder pliny and his companions were sufficient at the time of the destruction of man, and of his history from his emanation disagreeable little cuss as Bill Maples." of Herculaneum, though they were miles away from Vesuvius.

THE HOME CIRCLE.

STRIKING A CHILD IN ANGER. We do not know who is the author of the

following story, nor where it first appeared;

Mr. Hanford, in a sorrowful tone.

and repeated: "Assaulted my child and knocked him down! child over that plow?

"Why-well-no. He kind of stumbled and with increased directness and force. not a right to punish my own child?"

"Certainly you have," responded Hanford,

"Well, no, not that I can think of just now."

replied Doring thoughtfully.

"Yes; you have probably noticed that he is

him how it happened, and he told me he got

ence of passion and vengeance, instead of from dwell." the dictates of reason, duty, and enlightened

"One day Charles offended me by some boyish and triffing misdemeanor, and I treated when you like, put it aside when you choose, few moments ago. I struck him violently, and and he who has a genuine love of reading pos

A short period of oppressive silence follow ed, which was at last broken by Hanford say-

"When I found that my boy did not rise from the stones on which he had fallen, I seized him by the arm and rudely pulled him to his my arm, and I asked him if he was hurt.' "I am afraid I am, pa," he milaly answered,

"Where?" I asked in great alarm, for, not-

"Here," he replied, laying his hand upon his In silence I took him in my arms and carried him to his bed, from which he never arose the same bright, active, glorious boy that I had so

Here Mr. Hanford broke down and wept

"This is a humiliating narrative, neighbor Doring, and I would not have related it to you, had I not supposed you needed the lesson it contains. It is impossible for me to give you any adequate notion of the suffering that I when I was in the full possession and exercise of my best faculties, and when my sense of duty has been chastened and softened by reason and

"I devoted myself to poor Charley from the time he left his bed, and we came to understand one another as I think but few fathers and sons | warm as two birds in the same nest.

sacrifice.

profit by it." And he did profit by it, and we hope that every parent, who is capable of striking his failing health; and all this made harder by the child in anger or petulance, that reads this bitter consciousness of sin, and by inward tempsketck from life, will also profit by it.

SABBATH READING.

There seems to be a reasonable expectation

The Garden of Eden.

cords. He also announced that in a short time | way natural name of Babylon.

from the hands of his Creator down to his destruction by the deluge, which form the first nine chapters of Genesis.

These two narratives have been distinguished respectively as the Jehovah and Elohim records, because in the one Deity is spoken of as Jehovah, and in the other in the plural form as but we do know that it contains a lesson every | Elohim. Probably Sir Henry Rawlinson's parent should learn to remember-hence we discoveries will throw light on the subject, and thus clear up the obscurity which hangs over "What do you mean by such carelessness?" that portion of the sacred text. If this should young lad of twelve years. "Take that!" he gy, and Biblical lore, as well as to history and added, striking the boy a heavy blow on the archæology. These is nothing amazing in the which will naturally excite vivid expectations "how troublesome boys are! Just see these eries in science, notwithstanding the outcries boy's carelessness," and he pointed to a meas- shortsightedpersons. Truth can never gainsay ure of oats which William had accidentally truth, nor can we go back to the practice whether political or religious, which is said to "And was it for that trifle that you assaulted have lain hands on Galileo for asserting that your child, and knocked him down?" replied the world moved. "Nevertheless it moves," is true of everything as well as the planet we Doring looked up from the oats in surprise, live on; and if these new discoveries, or any others, interpret to us, in a positive and simple sense, legends which have been lost in the sacred mist of tradition, the Biblical account "Just what I say. Did you not knock the cannot but gain in clearness, while the intent which dictated the record must be carried out

Christian. It may turn out that the Chaldeans had traditions of Eden, of the Flood, and of "in a proper manner and in a proper spirit, but Babel, and that Abraham brought them with not otherwise. Do you think that a father has him from "Ur of the Chaldees" to Canaan and handed them down to his posterity; and those "Of course not; but who's talking about traditions may also have found their way into other hands long before Abraham's time, which "Well, friend Doring, let me ask you another would partially account for their universality. question : For what purpose should a child be Let us, at any rate, know what the Babylonian records can tell about the Garden of Eden. If "Why, to make it better-to do it good, of Hiddekel, Pison, and Gihon can be identified without geographical bewilderment, let it by "For any other purpose?" asked Hanford. all means be done We have our doubts about the probability of this. Euphrates remains. but its seems strange that three other rivers "And now, friend," kindly continued Han- should have disappeared so completely in a ford, "do you suppose your treatment to your country where no natural convulsions have taken having done any wrong, and yet you suddenly they could have obliterated the others, unless assaulted him with anger and violence, and they were insignificant streams. But the turn gave him a beating which no penitentiary con- which Sir Henry Rawlinson has given to the vict can be subjected to without having the out | meaning of the t rm, "Garden of Eden," throws rage inquired into by a legislative committee. light on that passage in Isaiah. (chap. 37, v. 12,) But let me teil you a story. You know my son 'Have the gods of the nations delivered them which my fathers have destroyed, as Gozen, and "The one that is now preaching in Charles- Haran, and Rezaph, and the children of Eden which were in Telassa?" and on that in Ezekiel. 10 . 0, v. 5.) "Thou hast been in Eden, the garden of God." "I have noticed it," said Doring, "and asked

THE BEAUTY OF PURITY .- Goethe was in company with a mother and daughter, when the latter, being reproved for something, blushed "Yes," responded Hanford with emotion, and burst into tears. He said to the mother : the dear boy could never be made to say that .. How beautiful your reproach has made your it was occasioned by his father's brutality. But | daughter! The crimson hue and those silvery listen," he continued, as he saw that Doring tears become her much better than any orna-"When Charles was about the age of your the neck of any woman; these are never seen habit of punishing my children under the influ- hangs out, to show where chastity and honor

A CONSTANT FRIEND .- You may have many clever and delightful friends, but your book is the only friend who never changes. Take it up cherish it or neglect it, and it is still the same : sesses a talisman to charm away sorrow-a companion, a lawyer, a physician, a philosopher, who never grows weary, asks no fee, demands no homage, resents no wrong, but is ever ready to instruct, to console, and to delight.

SAYING "HATEFUL" THINGS .- What a strange disposition is that which leads people to say 'hate'ul" things for the mere pleasure of saying them. You are never safe with such a person. When you have done your best to please, and are feeling very kindly and pleasantly, out something I saw in his face-his look-arrested | will pop some underhand stab which you alone can comprehend-a sneer which is masked, but which is too well aimed to be misunderstood. It may be at your person, your mental failing, your foolish habits of thought, or some little eeret of faith or opinion confessed in a moment of genuine confidence. It matters not how sacred it may be to you, he will have his fling at it; nay, since the wish is to make you suffer. he is all the happier the nearer he touches your heart. Just half a dozen words, only for the pleasure of seeing a cheek flush and an eye lose cruelly struck on that pile of stones. But after its brightness, only spoken because he is afraid you are too happy or too conceited. Yet they are worse than so many blows. How many sleepless nights have such mean attacks caused ber that speech before everything,-that bright, sharp, well-aimed needle of a speech that probed the very centre of your soul!-Household

A LITTLE girl and her brother were on their way to the Ragged School one cold winter morning. The roofs of the houses, and the coat over her which she seemed to have out-

As they walked briskly along she drew her

little companion up to her, saying: "Come under my coat, Johnny. "It isn't big enough for both," he replied. "Oh, but I can stretch it a little," she said; and they were soon as close together and as

How many shivering bodies and heavy hearts and weeping eyes there are in the world, just

MERE courage, even if it be heroic after the "Still, neighbor Doring, I should be sorry the human standard, often evaporates under discouragement, the steady struggling onwards "I trust that we shall not," emphatically and through hours of weakness, the rising upwards gravely responded Doring. "I thank you for still above all doubt and fear, the eye fixed on your story, friend Hanford, and I shall try and the coming light in the midst of darkness and perplexity, the hard work continued notwithstanding opposition, distrust, disappointment, tations which no one can fully understand but the tempted man himself,-this holy tenacity of purpose is what we need, in this life of cloud and conflict, as much as anything in the world: and of this holy tenacity the Apostle Paul is is an eminent example. - Dr. Howson.

Coming Down

Old Judge Barbour, of Virginia, after endent of the Royal Asiatic Society. At a meet- joying the highest honors, and retiring to priing of that Society held in London a short time | vate life, was prevailed on to be a candidate since, at which he was inaugurated, he made a for a local office. The opposition trotted out speech, in which he expressed his conviction an illiterate, rough-and-tumble politician named that the Babylonian writings and monuments Bill Maples against the old man. In accordnow in the possession of the British Museum | ance with the strict rules of conducting a politiwould turn out to be intimately connected with | cal campaign in those days, Gov. Barbour was the earliest Biblical writings, and that, before to take the stump with Maples. But Maples long, the whole of the early history given in could always beat him in abusive language. the Book of Genesis, from the time of Abra | The final speech of the campaign was abusive ham downwards, would be found existing in its beyond all precedent. The following is Baroriginal form among these primitive stone re- bour's reply, which is very complete in its

fathers sent me as their representative for four He stated that there were Babylonian docu- terms to the House of Delegates, and I was ments which gave an exact geographical des- chosen Speaker of that body. At a subsequent cription of that Paradise in which the opening period I was twice elected Governor of Virscene of human history is laid answering pre- ginia. Afterward, and for ten years, I reprecisely to the topograph and the geodesical par- sented this renowned commonwealth in the ticulars of Holy Writ. In them he has found | Senate of the United States, where I was the the four rivers, or rather the four branches of confident, and, perhaps, I may say, the peer of the river which went out of Eden to water the Macon, King, Gaillard, Pinckney and Van garden, mentioned by the very same names, Buren. Mr. John Quincy Adams subsequently Pison, Gihon, Hiddekel, and Euphrates. He conferred on me a place in his Cabinent, and has also met with accounts of the flood, and the for three years I shared his counsels in conbuilding of the tower of Bethel, which bear junction with Clay, Wirt and McLean. I was with singular directness and value upon the then appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Min-Biblical narrative of those events. It he should | ister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. realize all that he anticipates, he will have given where it became my duty to conduct negotiato the world one of the most interesting arch- dons with the conqueror of Napoleon. Judge, meological and antiquarian discoveries ever then, fellow citizens, of the ineffable disgust I made. Among Biblical critics it has long been feel after such a career, and in my declining a matter of discussion whence came the two years, at finding myself here to-day engaged in different accounts of the creation of the world, a low, pitiful county contest with such a d-d